## THE WEST'S PROGRESS,

UNDER THE BENEFICENT INFLUENCE OF PROTECTION.

What a High Tariff Has Done for the Great Northwest-Interesting and Instructive Facts and Figures-Voters, Read Them

Facts and Figures—Voters, Read Them and Ponder Them.

[Speech of Mr. Blaine at Indianapolia.]

It is the studied and persistent effort of the Democratic party in this Presidential campaign to projudice the West against the East on the subject of the tariff, maintaining that the Eastern States get the benefit of production and the Western States get its burden. Now, if the tariff for protection so operates that one section gets the gain and the other gets the loss, then the whole system of protection ought to be abolished; and if the advocates of a protective tariff cannot prove that it is of as great advantage to the West as it is to the East, as great advantage to the South as it is to the North, and that it is a national and not a sectional policy—if, I say, they cannot establish those points, then the policy ought to be abandoned. But I maintain—and in the few minutes I shall occupy your attention I shall endeavor to prove by figures and by facts—that the West, the great, growing, teeming, prosperous West, has gained more out of the protective tariff than any section of the whole Union.

Gentlemen, I know that involves questions of facts and not questions of fancy; and I call your attention to the census of 1880, and if there are any Democrats present they will not wish to disjute the correctness of that census, for it was taken under the administration of Mr. Buchans. I quote the figures of that census as to the wealth of eleven Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, lowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The inst two were Territories when Mr. Lincoln came into power, but were long since made States. According to the census of 1860 the aggregate wealth of those seates was \$16,5.0,000,000.

twenty years afterward, by the national census, the wealth of those States was \$16,5.0,000,000. It has increased and grown four-fold in twenty years, and in the last eight years enough has been added to carry up the wealth of these eleven States are beyond \$20,000,000,000, or a vast deal larger sum than the whole wealth of the Unite i States the day Lincoln was inaugurated. You can test this question in another way. In 18.0 these eleven States had 10.000 miles of railroad, or scarcely that; and to-day, twenty-eight road, or scarcely that; and to-day, twenty-eight

road, or scarcely that; and to-day, twenty-eight years afterward, they have nearly 80,00 miles of railroad. Mind you, these eleven Western Staices have almost three times as much railway within their borders as the whole Union had before the civil war. Something or other has enabled you Western people to get along pretty rapidly; for these States have prospered in a degree far beyond that of the old Eastern States, in a ratio far greater than the Eastern States have maintained. As another proof of that progress I have here a singular table from the official census of 1920, in which the principal towns and cities in the United States are given. I will quote those of the eleven Western States and give you their population at that time: Cleveland was 43,000, Toledo was not large enough to be included in the statement at all. De roit was 45,000, Grand Repids, that now has 80,000, was not mentioned. the statement at all. De roit was 45,000. Grand R pids, that now has 80,000, was not mentioned. Chicago—what do you say the population of Chicago was in 18,07—100,000. Its growth does not see in to have been much impeded by the protective tariff, for it is now three-quarters of a million at least. Milwankee was 45,000. St. Paul and Minneapolis had not grown to enough consequence in 1830 to be mentioned in the table at all. Tegether they now contain nearly 400,000 people. Columbus., O., had 18,00, now some 18,000; Cincinnati hid 180,000; Louisville, 68,000; St. Louis, 10,000; Kansas City—the census did. Sc. Louis, 15,000; Kansas City—the census did not know there was such a place; Denver—it had never been heard of in the census; Indianapolis—how much do you suppose it was in 1860? Under 18,000. Dos Moines, a mething over 3,000. Omaha? Well, Omaha had no montion at all. The aggregate of these cities was 670,000 in 1860, and is to-day three and a half million. This is the way, Mr. Chairman, the protective tariff has been retarding the growth and development of the West. This is the great hardship the West has suffered by reason of the protective tariff.

When you drive the free-traders from every When you drive the free-traders from every other ground they tell you that the protective tariff has stifled the export trade of the United States, that it has built up a lot of factories and railways, but that the foreign commerce of the country has all gone to pieces. I again quote from the census and show you that from the time the Declaration of Independence was made down to the time that Lincoln was elected President—I will go further back. From the time America was discovered by Columbus down to the election of Abraham Lincoln the agree. to the election of Abraham Lincoln, the aggre-gate shipment of all those years, of all those centuries, from the United States amounted to centuries, from the United States amounted to \$35,00,000,0.0 in value. Now, mark you, that covered the entire history of the Government down to 1850; and from 1860 to 1883 the aggregate amount has been \$17,5,0,000,000—almost double as much in the twenty-eight years of the present protective tariff as it was during the whole previous history of the American C ntinent. That is the way, gon lemen, in which protection has operated.

I had occasion, in apeaking, on this same sub-

I had occasion, in speaking on this same sub-I find occasion, in speaking on this same sub-ject in the East, when contrasting what protec-tion had done for the laboring man of America as compared with the laboring man of Europe, to show what the laboring men of New England Ead in savings benks as compared with those of Gid England, and I saw in more than one Western Democratic paper the remark: "O, yes, you have go: a I the money in the East; it is well enough for you to uphold protection." But, gentlemen, you must remember the different conditions. The wealth of the West has been in growing towns, in settled farms, in great lines of railway, in vast agricultural development, all of which goes forward more rapidly in the West. Those investments in the West take the place of the cash deposits which the laboring men of the East have placed in the savings banks; but the ratio of increase of prosperity under the protective tariff for the last twentyeven years has been largely in favor of the Gid England, and I saw in more than one West-

seven years has been largely in favor of the West as against the East, so that the policy of protection has not proved a sectional policy.

Why, gentlemen, there is no longer the old distinction between manufacturing States and the agricultural States. Do you recken your-selves here in Ind ana an agricultural State simply? Your manufactures this year in the Your manufactures this year in the state of Indians have a larger cash value than your total agricultural product. Manufactures are no longer concentrated on the eastern side of the Alleghenies. The city of Chicago is the largest center of steel manufacture in America. It has run ahead of Pittsburgh, and, under the influence of this tariff, the manufacturing interest has suread each year farther and further. terest has spread each year farther and farther westward, bringing the home market nearer and nearer the source of food supply, and proving all the while to every intelligent voter in the country that the nearer you bring the food consumers to the food producers the more certain is the prosperity of both.

I had occasion to show the other day in Mich-

i had occasion to show the other day in Michigan from indisputable statistics that the little reden of New Bingland—with not so much population as Illinois and Indiana, with scarce; you much area as Illinois alone—I had occasion to show that that little area with six small States takes more from these Western States than is shipped to Old England, and that those little States take from the other States of this Illinois. shipped to Old England, and that those little States take from the other States of this Union every year in food and raw material for manufacture the enormous aggregate of over \$400,-000,00 in money. Add to that the amount New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey take from the South, the Southwest, and the great West, and you have an aggregate of more than \$1,000,000,00 of material; and this country will have realized the great objective point of the tariff eystem when every agricultural State shall have its market near to the producers.

realized the great objective point of the tariff eystem when every agricultural State shall have its market near to the producers.

Farmers of the West, you have been complaining of the price of wheat and erroneously charging the fall upon the protective tariff? Why has wheat fallen during the last ten years? Because you have to meet in the markets of Europe the wheat of Russia that is raised in that vast country with labor that is not more than 8 to 12 cents a day; and beyond that, you are meeting vast imports of wheat from India, where England has been expending hundreds of millions of dollars to cheap, an and expedite transportation to Europe. Neglect your homes market and the larger amount you will find unsalable and the harder will be your competition with those hard-worked wheat producers on the other side. Suppose you turn half the manufacturers and mechanics under the basis of free trail—suppose you turn half of them into wheat producers and farmers, isn't the market of the farmer cut off just that much and the surplus of his product increased? Suppose you and add another 1.0,000,000 bushels to the product of the West, where will you market, it? Where add another 1:0,000,000 bushels to the product of the West, where will you market it? Where will you find the men who are able to pay for it who want to eat? Remember, gentlemen, it is the home market of the United States that every day is affor ing more and more to the agriculturists of this country their best market, and the home market of the United States is the result, logically and indisputably, of the pro-tective tariff.

## SENSIBLE AND CAREFUL.

No Better Measure Has a Chance of Passing the Present Congress.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] The reduction in the Government's annual income which would be caused by the Senate's tariff bill it it should be enacted is placed at a little over \$73.0 0.000. About \$42.000,000 of this cut would be made in the customs list and \$51.0 0.000 in the internal taxes. Of the customs schedules nearly \$28,000,000 of the reduction would come from he lowering of the duties on sugar, \$8.0 0,000 from changes in other imports. and \$6,500,000 from the entire abolition of duties

on certain raw materials. About \$24,597,000 of the cut in the internal taxes would come from tobacco, and \$7,000,000 from alcohol used in the arts.

The heaviest reduction in rates which the bill provides for is in sugar. On the average, taking all the grades together, the cut on sugar is about 50 per cent. The changes in the wool duties are slight. On some grades they are increased in a small degree, and on others they are increased in a small degree, and on others they are lowered. The same is true of woolen manufactures. The duties on ready-made clothing when altered at all, are increased, while those on earthen, stone, crockery, and glassware are reduced. There are some changes in classification made in the iron and steel schedules, but the modification in rates which the measure effects is generally toward a lower range of duties. St ei rails, upon which the present impost is \$17 a ton, would come in for about \$14 a ton if this bill should become a law. The duty by the Mills bill is \$11 a ton. The reduction to be made in the duty on that article without injury to the domestic industry, and the duty, therefore, is lowered.

The Senate bill is neither so comprehensive in scope nor so radical and sweeping in the alterations which it proposes, so far as regards the

The Senate bill is neither so comprehensive in scope nor so radical and sweeping in the alterations which it proposes, so far as regards the customs list, as the Mills bill. The duty on no important domestic product which the tariff has adequately developed or which it can develop is reduced below the protective point. Wood, lumber, salt and other leading articles of domestic industry, which Mr. Mills and his friends put on the free list, are either untouched by the Republican measure or touched but slightly. The articles from which the Senate strikes of all duties are generally those not produced in this articles from which the Schate strikes off all duties are generally those not produced in this country at all, or produced in very small quantities. The reduction in the Government's revenue which the bill would bring about is about \$3,0.0,000 greater than that provided by the House bill. That measure takes \$50,000,000 from the customs schedules—\$50,000,000 by lowering duties and \$20,000,000 by removing duties altogether—and \$10,000,000 from the internal-tax list. No more carefully drawn or sensible revenue-revision bill than that just reported in the Senate stands any chance of passage in the present Congress.

# CULLOM ON THE TARIFF

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR ARRAIGNS THE DEMOCRACY.

Views of Texas Statesmen of the Mills Stripe Not Broad Enough for This Nation-The South Now, as Before the War, Seeks to Control the Country.

[WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.] [WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE,]
Senator Cu'llom made a speech on the tariff on Friday in which he forced the Democrats to seek their hiding-places. His sharp attacks upon the free-trade policy of the Democracy had the effect to bring Mr. Vest, of Missouri, to his feet, who is smarting under the fact that a letter of his has gained currency, in which he states that the fight of the administration against protection is a fight to the death. Vest tried to explain away this letter, but his admissions as to what he really intended are quite as bad as the text of the original letter, and differ from it very little. The issue, he acknowledged, is a war to the death against protection.

The speech of Mr. Cullom was a general review of the tariff question, special reference being had to the effect of the protective system in building up the prosperity of the great West.
These are some of his points: He ske ched the history of the Democratic party in its relations to free trade; he quoted from a long series of Democratic platforms to show the rapid and continuing growth of the free-trade sentiment. He quite agreed with Henry Watterson that the Democratic party is a free-trade sentiment. He quite agreed with Henry Watterson that the Democratic party is a free-trade party if it is anything, and has been for fifty years. The South, Mr. Cullom found, has always beineved that cotton is king. The policy of the Democratic party has been to seek foreign markets, ignoring the fact that the prosperity of the country depended upon its home market. And although for sixteen years the Democratic party has had control of the House of Representatives, never until now has it sent a tariff bill to the Senate, and that is a free trade bill. The existence of until now has it sent a tariff bill to the Senate, and that is a free trade bill. The existence of the surplus is wholly due to the policy of the Democratic party. "I charge," said Senator Cullom, "that the Democratic party is wholly responsible for the unnecessary flow of money into the Treasury. That party has not desired to stop this except by the adoption of a policy which would close the mills of the country and stop the manufacturing industries."

The solid South seeks to control the policy of the cultire covernment as it controls the organi-

the entire covernment as it controls the organization of the House. The Representatives of the section which struggled to destroy the Union have control of the House of Representatives which passed this Mills bill. Texas statesmanship is not broad enough for this country. If the policy of the Mills bill should prevail it would result in the destruction of the business interests of the country. The Texas free-trade fever would be to the prosperity of the country what the Texas fever is among cattle. It would result in ruin. No Democrat has been heard to utter one word in favor of the protective system; and Hooker, in the House, said that none would be heard to do so. be heard to do so.

Mr. Cullom took up a long series of articles in

common use to show that the price of them had been greatly reduced as the result of the protect-ive system. Among them were soda-ash, axes, nails, blankets, salt. Thirty years ago a watch was a rare thing in an agricultural community; now every one, thanks to a protective tariff, can have one. Sait has been so greatly reduced in price by protection that it is now about as cheap as dirt. Sir Charles Tupper was right when he said that if the Mills bill should pass the people of Canada would be relieved of the payment of \$1.80.000 annually paid on articles sent to the of Canada would be relieved of the payment of \$1,800,000 annually paid on articles sent to the United States. He understood that Canada, and not the United States, pays the duties. The hypocrisy of the free traders was shown in the fact that they had not ventured to put wheat on the free list. Mr. Cullom was especially forcible in his argument to show that the farmers should be the strongest protectionists in the country. He found that they are themselves protected as to most of the articles they produce and that their own prosperity depends upon the industries which are supported by protection, and which furnish the home market. The State of Illinois, in its history from the time that Cullom was first Governor to this day well illinois, and was the country of the first Governor to this day, well illustrates the growth of the home market and its value to the farmer. Then a very considerable part of the price of all agricultural implements was expended in transportation to find a market; now the markets have been brought by the development of manufactures in the Prairie State to the of manufactures in the Prairie State to the farmers' doors. Now more than 90 per cent, of the agricultural products of this country are consumed in the United States. The diversification of industries alone gives the farmers a home market and good prices, and saves the cost of transportation. The value of farm lands increases with the diversification of the industries and the growth of manufactures. The experience of Illinois proves this in a striking way. Mr. Cullom intimated that he personally would be glad to put sugar on the free list, and not stop with the reduction of one-half, and he showed how the free-traders have played into the hands of the sugar trust, and framed their bill so that it puts \$6,000,000 in their pockets.

## THE FREE TRADE BILL.

What the Free-Traders Would Have Done If They Dared.

[New York Mail and Express. [New York Mail and Express.]
The argument that the Democratic party is for free trade cannot be too often insisted upon. The Democrats assert that the Mills bill, as it passed the House, is not a free-trade measure. We have answered that, but we want to point out now the fact that if the authors of the bill had their way it would have been a much longer step than it is in the direction of free trade. Here are some of the important changes which the House made in the bill. In the first column of figures will be found the proposal of the bill, and in the second the duty fixed by the House;

House:

1	by Mills.	House.
1	Glue Free	20 per cent.
1	Gelatine Free	30 per cent.
4	Fish glue Free	25 per cent.
1	Essential oils, Free	25 per cent.
1	Barks, berries, etc Free	Unchanged.
1	China, porcelain, etc. 45 per cent.	50 per cent.
0	Earthen and stone-	on her comes
1	ware 40 per cent.	50 per cent.
1	Flint and lined glass	
Ü	bottles 30 per cent.	40 per cent.
1	Polished cylinder and	15.407.55000
1	crown glass, 21x30,	
Н	not exceeding 24x50 15e sq. ft.	20c sq. ft.
	Tabletaus, mulis and	
	erinolines 25 per cent.	40 per cent.
	Flax, bleached, known	DAMESTO
	as dressed line Free	\$10 ton.
	Bagging for cotton Free	136 & 2c pd.
	Card clothing 150 sq. ft.	300 sq. ft.
	Gloves 40 per cent,	50 per cent.
	Linen Free	10 per cent.
	India rubber fabrics. 15 per cent,	25 & 30 p. c.
	Penknives, etc 35 per cent.	50 per cent.
	Marble Free	40c c. ft,
	There are a few of the articles	
	list which are placed at higher rat-	
	the House of Representatives than	
	the authors of the Mills bill. It	
	from an examination of the table	
ij	tra iers would have made a more	
	tack on the protective system if the	ney dared.

North, the President was particularly careful to be quiet respecting the enormous tariff on sugar. Out of \$212,000,000 collected on importations of every kind last year over \$38,001,000 came from sugar alone, which is equivalent to more than one-fourth of the customs revenue for the year. When Mr. Cleveland penned his message he knew that one of the largest trasts ever erganized in the world—the sugar trust—was in full operation, and that if a protective tariff was helpful to that trust he was giving it all the aid, both official and personal, in his power. If the words of his message are true help himself responsible for levying these countries a mili-If the words of his message are true hers him-self responsible for levying these countries mill-ions upon the pockets of all the consumers of this country for an article of universal use among the families of the land. Nor was Mr.

THECRY OF STOP THIEF!

Democratic trusts. We have now spoken of one necessary lutury and one absolute necessity, but there is another trust wielding more political influence perhaps than both of them. I refer to the whisky trust, which has absolutely changed the politics and policy of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one one domand of the Democratic party. For years after the war closed the one one domand of the accuration of the under the whip and spur of its agents. Mr. Ran-dall's alleged offense being that he would not aid in suspending the tax laws and postponing the payment of the tax on whisky in bond when it seemed the interests of the trust to secure a postponement. Mr. Randall did not b lieve that the laws of the United States should be admin-taged in such a way as to promote however. istered in such a way as to promote a huge speculation in whisky; and I wish some inquisitive reporter would interview Mr. Randall's political friends on that subject, and then ask also how

importations of rails from England. Well, suppose they should attain it. The men engaged in the steel rail business cave just as sha peyes to their interests as Wellinston It. Burt has to the salt interest in Michigan. What would happen? Would it not be the easiest thing in the world for the fourteen steel rail manufacturing establishments in this country to unite with about the same number that exist in Great Britain and thus make the price of rails whatever they choose, selling them all the time at the highest price that the purchaser could bear, thus illustrating anew and afresh that it is free trade an inot protection that gives the wide, the limitless field of operation through the system of trasts? For, I repeat, as intimated before, that international trusts on the basis of free trade cannot be dealt with and controlled as domestly trusts that may grow up under the protective system.

domestic trusts that may grow up under the protective system.

Finally, gentlemen, on the subject of trusts let me say that with all Mr. Cleveland's domanciation of them, and all the support his party gives them, he failed, and utterly failed, to strike the point of objection to them. You will find that described in language as clear as amber in the letter of acceptance of Benjamiu Harrison, our candida's for President, in which he neither withholds nor exaggerates, nor sets down aught in malife, but vindicates with peculiar power and peculiar directness the position which the lepiblican party has uniformly held on the whole subject; and I commend you, as I close, to a n. w reading of the two documents—to Mr. Cleveland a free-trade message and to Gen. Harrison's letter of acceptance.

### A PLANE OF EQUALITY.

The Discouraging Picture Which Mr. Mills Holds Up to Labor.



AN EVENTFUL CAREER

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER PASSES

AWAY IN CHICAGO.

Brief Sketch of "Long John" Wentworth,

the Famous Old Pioneer—The West Loses

a Well-Known and Eccentric Man-He

[Chicago special.] The death of "Long John" Wentworth took place at the Sherman House in this

city after an illness of about four weeks. thus ending the life of, in many particulars. a remarkable man. He was 6 feet 6 inches high, and his will was as imperious as his stature. A thousand years ago he would

have been an Alfred or a Clovis, and would have founded a dynasty. His manners were about as brusque and his spirit as domineering as the old feudal despots. Though born in one of the oldest States—New Hampshire—he came to Chicago at a time which developed forceful characters. The rough-

Would Lead, Not Follow.

and-ready warfare into which everybody plunged for his fortune forced Mr. Wentworth to the front and made him a typical bluff and hearty Western character.

He was born March 5, 1815, at Sandwich, Stratford County, N. H. New Hampshire might be called Wentworth and the misnomer scarce be noticed. Mr. Wentworth graduated at Dartmouth college in 1836 and was the oldest member of the Alumni Association of that college in Chicago.

Having left college he came to Chicago the following autumn, arriving Oct. 25, 1836.

the following autumn, arriving Oct. 25, 1836.

Mr. Wentworth had a Latin grammar in his pocket, and expected to teach after he got settled, but, always interested in polities, he became within a month of his ar-ival in Chicago editor of the Chicago Democrat. He was a stanch friend of Stephen A. Douglas. Once, when Douglas was to be billed for a speech in Chicago and "Long" John was short of help, he took hold of the old press and worked it with his own hands while the "Little Giant" inked the rollers. Mr. Wentworth never would be anywhere except at the head, and when Mr. Douglas got too big for him in Illinois, Mr. Went-worth became the Senator's political en-

As an editor he was gruff and positive as in every other relation of life. He was once challenged by a little man for offensive language, signed a retraction, and the next day ridiculed the duelist into the butt of the town. This was the occasion of the first use of a caricature in a Chicago paper. Mr. Wentworth wanted to be a lawyer, however, and while publishing his paper began the study of Biackstone. In 1841 he went to Harvard to take a course in law, and came back to hear himself talked of for Congress. He was not a candidate until 1843, however, and was elected when only 25 years old. He was the youngest member of the XXVIIIth Congress. He was re-elected twice, serving three terms. After an interim of two years he was again returned to Congress. serving one term. He cut no particular figure in Congress, but when he became Mayor in 1857 he had his opportunity. His imperious will was frequently indulged to its topmost bent. When he thought he was right he did not stop to parley about his power to do the thing he wanted to do. Neither did he scruple about the means of doing it. He got tired of the disreputable people on the "sands"—the lake shore at the foot of Indiana street—and tore down their houses. The citizens did not present any petitions, the Council was not asked, and no authority was given, but the work was done and Mr. Wentworth did a part of it with his own hands.

Mr. Wentworth was a member of the Con stitutional Convention in 1861, was elected to Congress in 1864, and deleated in 1868. He was a shrewd politician, always declin-ing a renomination when he thought he

yould be defeated. Mr. Wentworth was married at Troy, N. Y. Nov. 13, 1844, to Roxanna Marie Loomis, daughter of the Hon. Riley Lewis, of Troy. After many years of failing health Mrs. Wentworth died Feb. 5, 1870. She bore five children, all of whom died young except Miss Roxanna Atwater Wentworth. yet living. She and Moses J. Wentworth, Mr. Wentworth's nephew, are his only near surviving relatives. The latter has for some years managed his uncle's large

He was one of the earliest Masons and Odd Fellows in Chicago. He was on the jury which convicted the first white man hanged in Chicago. While in Congress he chanced to be the person who carried the news of President Tyler's death to Vice President Filimore. He was fond of telling how, during his first term in Congress, he conducted a courtship for a young man in Chicago who had rendered him material service. The young lady lived in an Eastern State. Postage on each letter in those days was 25 age on each letter in those days was 25 cents. In order to secure the franking privilege the loving pair wrote to Mr. Wentworth and he in turn wrote what each said to the other one. They finally arranged a marriage through him, and then the cor-respondence ceased. For some years he boarded at the same house in Washington with Henry Clay, and was on the most in-timate terms with the Kentucky statesman. to \$5,000,000, little of his property is in Chicago, though several fine farms are not far

The funeral took place from the Se Presbyterian Church, and was largely at-tended. The services were simple in their

#### nature. MR. WENTWORTH'S MONUMENT.

An Immense One Completed and Shipped by the Hallowell Granite Company. [Augusta (Me.) telegram.]

[Augusta (Me.) telegram.]

The monument to be erected in a Chicago cemetery by "Long John" Wentworth has been finished by the Hallowell Granita Company, and all the stone shipped. The material is white Hallowell granite, and the monument is plain in design. The base is elighteen feet square and two feet thick, and is the largest stone ever shipped in one piece. It could not be transported by rail, but it was necessary to ship it by vessel to New York, and thence by barge through the canal to Chicago. The shaft is 4 feet 6 inches square at the base, 55 feet high, and pyramidal in the base, 55 feet high, and pyramidal in shape. Its weight is seventy tons, and two special cars are being constructed at the Portland Car Works to carry it. The cost will reach \$30,000.

QUEEN CHRISTINA of Spain is now 30.
"She cannot be said to be pretty," writes a correspondent of Galignani's Messenger, "but she has a pleasant smile, large eyes and soft brown hair, which she wears high with rather elaborate curls over her forehead.

CAPITAL shut up in the vaults of a bank is worth more than the same capi-tal exposed without a protector.

TRUTH should be the first lesson of the child and the last aspiration to man-



under consideration the President of the Sugar Trust (Mr. Havemeyer, a well-known active Democrat of New York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, and, according to the statement made in open Senate by Mr. Allison of Iowa, obtained such an arrangement of duty as was equivalent to \$5,900,000 in the pockets of the trust. If, therefore, the price of sugar has been unduly advanced to the consumer, the responsible parties, according to the President's doctrine, are the President himself and the Ways and Means Committee, who concocted the Mills bill in the interest of that trust. I think, moreover, that whenever you find one of the necessities of life cornered and controlled by an association of men for the purpose of reaping

necessities of life cornered and controlled by an association of men for the purpose of reaping name profit you will find the supporters of Mr. Cleveland at the head of the movement.

Sugar may, indeed, be accounted a luxury, for we can exist without it; but sait is one of the primal necessities of life. We all know that a sait trust exists in this country, and the man who is now at the head of it, openly and avowelly conducting its affairs, is Wellington R. Burt, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan. Mr. Burt is earnestly advocating the removal of all duties on sait. This would seem another form of contradiction of the President's theory that protection is the first cause of all trusts; and it likewise fully justifies the ground taken during the canvass: justifies the ground taken during the canvass: that trusts exist more freely in a free-trade country than in a protective country; more rreely in England than in the United States. I am fortunately able to give you a piece of in formation that has a strong bearing, I think, or Mr. Wellington R. Burt's sait trust. I hold in my hand a copy of the London Times of Sept. 5, from which I learn that they are forming "a salt trust" in England. The sta ement in the Times, quoted from two English papers locally nterested, is this:

The efforts to form the great salt trust have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expecta-tions. \* \* \* All the Cheshire salt-works have been provisionally acquired by a London syndi-cate represented by Messrs. Fowler & Co., so cate represented by Messrs. Fower & Co., solicitors, Westminster, and negotiations are proceeding favorably to purchase all the less extensive works in Worcestershire and Durham. The capital required is fixed at 43,000,000 sterling, and has been subscribed in advance many times over. In consequence of the monopoly thus created it is expected that the price of common salt, now sold at 2s 6d a ton, will rise to 10s." t Let me ask you now if any man in Indiana believes that Mr. Wellington R. Burt's salt trust in the United States and this great salt trust in

believes that Mr. Wellington R. Burt's sait trust in the United States and this great sait trust in England are likely to prove rivals to each other? Do you think they will cut down prices and deprive each other of their respective profits when the English trust points out the way to increase the price of sait fourfold at a single jump? Do you think Wellington R. Burt is the modest man to say no to a proposition to unite the two trusts, all stockholders on the ground floor, and both united in an agreement to advance sait 200 per cent. to the consumer in Great Britain and the United S ates.

Thus you see the danger, apparently without a remedy, that will follow an international trust organized on the basis of free trade. Alexander Hamilton laid it down in the greatest financial paper submitted by him to Congress that behind a protective tariff domestic competition would always insure reasonable prices to the consumer. And I ask you if our experience does not justify the wisdom of our first and greatest secretary of the Treasury in all the years that have elapsed since he wrote these significant words. But if we should reach the basis of free trade, the President's great goal of prosperity, and the president's great goal of prosperity. words. But if we should reach the basis of free trade, the President's great goal of prosperity, and the manufacturers and holders of any do-mestic article and the manufacturers and hold-ers of an article of the same kind in any foreign country unite, where is your relief-where is your defense? Well, gentlemen, these are not the only two

business beyond the sea.

Nor have I exhausted the list of trusts in which the Democratic party has a large interest. Unless every nowspaper is at fault the Demo-cratic party has received large contributions from stockholders in the Standard Oil Trust at

every critical election within the last five years, and is now relying upon the gracious continu-ance of that aid in the pending national crisis. So notorious was this interposition that the Ohio Legislature memorialized the Senate of the United States to cause an inquiry to be made into alleged corruption in the election of the last Democratic Senator from that State. I do not undertake to say that there was corruption, for I know nothing personally of it; but I do say that the memorial of the State Legislature was that the memorial of the State Legislature was presented by Senator Sherman, and a rightful, a legal, and proper oppor unity was given to search through and through for the truth and for a thorough examination into one of the largest trusts in the whole world. Then was the time for Democratic Senators to make an examination into trusts. One of the largest of them was before the Senate, and before it beginnstely and yet you know how the of the largest of them was before the Senate, and before it legitimately; and yet you know how precipitately the Democratic Senators fled from the task. You could not lead a Democratic Senator up to that investigation any more than you could induce a breachy colt to face a whist-ling locemetive. Nor was rumor quiet as to the interposition of the national administration to suppress an investigation. If President Cleveland had been as eager to examine into a great trust as he was to denounce them all in his message, his opportunity was there; but unless all rumor be at fault, the social blandishments of the administration were lavished on Republican Senators to secure enough of them to join the Democratic take off the curse of a manimous Democratic resistance to the investigation of a trust.

mous Democratic resistance to the investigation of a trust.

In addition to these trusts I have named
comes the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust, which is in
the hands of Southern Democrats, and its power
used to aid the Democratic campaign. They
do not apply their money in aid of the Southern
Democratic party, for the Southern Democratics
are too "high toned" to use money in elections.
They have found a more excellent way in the
South and they reserve the pecunity contribu-

South, and they reserve the pecuni ry contribu-tions wholly for the Northern field.

Fellow-citizens. I have named five trusts in which all the evil hat can come from trusts and all the various shades of the evils that might all the various shades of the evils that might come from trusts are conspicuously prominent. I pause now, and if there be a Democrat in this assemblage I ask him to tell me one great trust in this country controlled by Republicans with any political connection or able to exert any power of the kind I have named. [No reply came from the great throng, end Mr. Blaine proceeded.] Some one may perhaps, say "The came from the great throng, and Mr. Biane proceedied.] Some one may perhaps, say The Street Rail Trust." Well, if there be a steel rail trust it must be privately known to the Definorats who make the accusation, for it has certainly never been known to the public, and, as a matter of fact, I believe, only exists in Democratic imagination, or, more probably still, in Democratic invention. But I avail myself or the contract of t Democratic invention. But I avail myself of the opportunity that the mention of steel rails gives me to clinch an argument that was made in reference to the sait trust. Steel rails in this country, under the influence of a high protective tariff, have dropped in twenty years from \$115 down to \$21 and have in fact sold as low as \$27.50 per ton. All this result has come about, of course, by way of illustrating the President's doctrine that a tariff duty is invariably added to the cost of the article. This fall in price has been steady and continuous, and if there is a Steel Rail Trust it certainly has been one that worked, not to keep up prices, but to steadily lower them. But the Democrata are clamoring for free trade in steel rails, or for such a low duty as will permit free

set before them by Mills, of Texas, at St. Louis on Sept. 25, when he said that if the Democrats win the coming election they "will pass a tariff bill that puts raw materials all on the free list, and put our own intellig nt labor upon a plane of equality with the laborers of other coun-tries:" but most American workmen know too well what that means to feel any way encour-aged by it.

aged by it.

To be put "on a plane of equality with the la-borers" of Great Britain the wages of American workness would need to be reduced to less than workinen would no at to be reduced to less than half of what they average here, and father, mother, and children would have to live in one room as the pigs huddle in a sty in this country and as human beings huddle in the miserable homes of English and Scotch work people.

To bring them down to a plane of equality with the work people of Belgium our iron and steel workers would get but 60 cents a day in-

stead of \$2, and laborers would be reduced to 43 cents a day for men and 23 cents for women; and to put them on a plane of equality with labor in Italy the pay of cotton hands would have to be reduced to 50 cents a day, of marble and stone cutters to 50 cents, of lace-workers (women) to And this is the prospect and the promise held

and this is the prospect and the promise held out by the spokesman of the Democracy to the workmen of America if they will only vote to keep the Democracy in places of honor, trust, and profit for another four years' term, Democratic Consistencies.

The following are a few of the inconsistencies the arguments advanced by our Demo-

found in the arguments advanced by our Demo-cratic friends:
Our manufacturers are monopolists and thieves; they make all the money and rob the farmer and wage-earner.
Our manufacturers cannot compete with foreigners, because they must pay too much for now materials farm products; and wages.
Our poor workingmen are living in hovels and starving to death because the robber manu-facturer does not pay them enough wages.
Our workingmen are too independent in this country! ecause the high wages make them so; they strike, whenever they have an advantage, for more wages. for more wages.

The war was a failure; Lincoln and Grant

were butchers.

The war was a success; Lincoln and Grant are the greatest and best men that ever lived.
Of course our Democratic friends do not use all these assertions at one time or one place, but are discret enough to use them in a manner that is calculated to make votes.—Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.

REV. ROBERT M. HATVIELD, D. D., one of the leading Methodist preachers in the country, gives a number of reasons in a long latter in the October Statesman, telling why he is a Republican. As a life-long advocate of temperance he does not propose to throw away his vote or cast it where it will aid or comfost the Democratic party. As between the two leading parties, he is against Democracy because their candidate is of unsavory reputation; because they are wrong on the tariff; because they are putting forward the men who once tried to destroy the Government, and who are to-day disfranchising hundreds of thousands of voters in the South. He is a Republican because that party protects American labor against the pupper labor of Europe; because of its glorious history in fighting for justice to humanity; because it recognizes the rights of the colored citizen and is disposed to treat them fairly, and, finally, because General Harrison's private character calls for no vindication or apologies. REV. ROBERT M. HATFIELD, D. D., one of the